

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: June 1, 1948

FROM : V. P. Keay

b3

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurria
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Beahm
 Miss Gandy

RECOMMENDATION: None. This memorandum is being submitted for informational purposes only.

RECORDED

INDEXED

162-80750-697

F B I

22 JUN 5 1948

CDP:md

EX-63

EX-7419 BY 10007113/EP/MRS

ALB#368692

Office Memo

FM • UNITED STA

GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: [Redacted]

DATE: May 26, 1948

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(b)
2748

On May 24, 1948, Lt. JOHN RYAN, Precinct #9, Metropolitan Police Department, furnished this office with a mimeographed pamphlet captioned as above which he stated was brought to the Precinct by ERNEST McMURRAY, 724 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. According to Lt. RYAN, McMURRAY stated that he found the pamphlet on the street and Lt. RYAN did not interrogate him regarding the exact circumstances under which the pamphlet was found.

DETERMINED RECORDING *Bo*

In view of the nature of the information contained in the pamphlet it is being furnished herewith to the Bureau and it is suggested that the Bureau may desire to return it to the Central Intelligence Agency through liaison channels.

Enclosure

ENCL

WCR:JC

Enc. rec'd

CHP

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INDEXED - 25

G. I. R. - 9

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162-80750-699
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22 JUN 8 1948.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-31-99 BY [Redacted]

JUN 24 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1948

JUN 1 1948

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Director	Records Section	Mr. Tolson.....
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tolson	Stamp and Mail	Mr. S. A. Tamm.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Ladd	Prepare tickle	Mr. Clegg.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen	Call File	Mr. Glavin.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Clegg		Mr. Ladd.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Glavin		Mr. Nichols.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nichols	See Me	Mr. Rosen
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tracy	Call me re	Mr. Tracy
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Harbo	Note and return	Mr. Egan.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Fletcher	Please ascertain status	Mr. Gurnea
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Laughlin		Mr. Harbo
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. McCabe	M	Mr. Mohr
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Baumgardner	Room	Mr. Pennington
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Hargett	Miss Gandy	Mr. Quinn Tamm
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Keay		Mr. Nease
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mohr		Miss Gandy
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nease		
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Pennington	Miss Artley	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Quinn Tamm	Miss Gray	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tyler	Mrs. Metcalf	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Wall		

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DATE 5-24-99 BY 602077112/EP/CM/KS

Edward A. Tamm

ON THIS ENVELOPE

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DATE 5-24-22 BY *kmw/leg/mks*

62-80750-705

62-80150-705

Mr. _____
Mr. _____
Mr. Cleger _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Guirnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.

JUN 11 256 PM '48
LAISISON SECTION
ATOMIC ENERGY
RECEIVED

THE DIRECTOR

April 21, 1948

D. W. LADD

SUMMARY OF DIFFICULTIES WITH CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Pursuant to your instructions, there is attached a summary of the difficulties encountered by this Bureau with the Central Intelligence Agency. You will note that there are general headings under which various specific instances pertaining to the general headings are summarized.

This summary is confined to difficulties which the Bureau has had with CIA. In the past, however, the Bureau has received comments from representatives of other Government agencies concerning the difficulties with and inefficiencies of CIA.

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[Redacted]

SEARCHED..... SERIALIZED.....

Attachment

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EX-15

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in Files Division it will be filed either with this copy or may be given a new serial.

6/9/48 C.P.S.

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EX-15

162-80750-707
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31 JUN 22 1948

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Nichols
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Tracy
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John
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Quinn Tamm
Le. Room
Nease
Gandy

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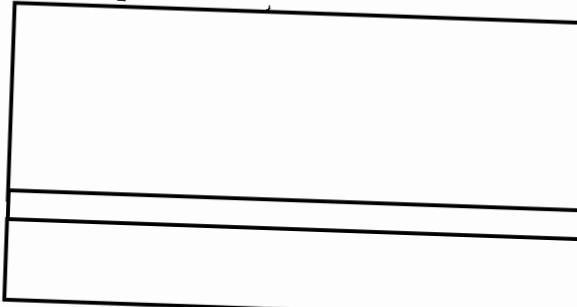
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006.

tc
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 15, 1948

4:10 pm



✓ Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

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DATE 5-25-99 BY 60267 NLS/EP/mks

62-80450-716

May 6 1948

May 6 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: June 30, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

I took a call from Mr. Ugo Carusi by reference from your Office. He stated that he was calling in connection with the Displaced Persons Bill. He stated that this Bill indicated that the President can designate the Agency which is to make the investigation abroad to determine whether the displaced persons applying for admission to the United States are eligible for such admission under the Bill. He stated that he desired to know whether the FBI would desire to handle such investigations in Europe.

I advised Mr. Carusi that the Bureau had no personnel abroad, and in view of the creation of CIA, had been barred from foreign intelligence work; that, therefore, the Bureau would not be interested in being designated as the Agency to handle these investigations.

Mr. Carusi stated that in view thereof he thought that he would have the President designate the Commission as the Agency responsible and that the Commission would utilize CIC (Army) personnel to conduct the necessary investigations in Europe.

Mr. Carusi stated that he would want to talk to the Bureau at a later date with reference to the possibility of a security check of the names of the individuals, and I suggested that he might also consider the question of the submission of the fingerprints of any such displaced persons who were to be admitted to the United States. Mr. Carusi stated that he would contact the Bureau later with reference to such a conference.

In the event such a conference is held, it would be my recommendation that we advise Mr. Carusi that the Bureau felt that the names of those persons coming to the United States should be furnished to the Bureau for a security check, and that the fingerprints of such persons should be submitted to the Bureau in order that there would be some record of these aliens being brought into the United States.

DML:FA

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 DATE 5-25-99 BY 60267165/EP/mks



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

July 2, 1948

Mr. Johnson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mour
Mr. Washington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

There is attached hereto [redacted]

[redacted] which is of possible interest to the Bureau. The material was obtained from a very confidential source and should not be disseminated under any circumstances. [redacted]

Referral/Consult

Respectfully,

G. A. Nease

Please review & let me have comments

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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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DATE 5-25-99 BY 60367 NS/EP/MS

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Memorandum
1-22-48
SJD
Director

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : E. A. Tamm *SAB*

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

SUBJECT: CIA REQUEST FOR BUREAU SPEAKER

DATE: June 19, 19

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Noted
CV

With reference to the request of CIA for a Bureau speaker

I would
recommend that either Mr. K. R. McIntire or Mr. Lish Whitson be authorized to
make a general talk on this matter and that they be advised to point out during
the course of the talk that

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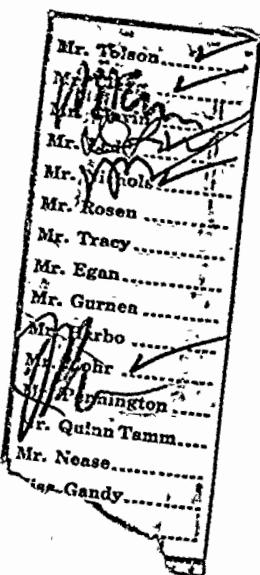
I recommend
Mr. McIntire
be designated
as V.M
(ef2)

33 JUL 6 1948 63

OK
H

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62-80750-729



OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 28, 1948

In view of Admiral Hillenkoetter's appointment with the Director at 10:00AM, June 29th, attached is the background memorandum on the Admiral.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Central Intell. Agency

rgk

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5-26-11 BY 60267MLS/EP/MYB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Memphis
 SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

DATE: July 20, 1948

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[Redacted]

[Redacted] is being forwarded to the Bureau for informative purposes.

DSH:MRS

cc - Chicago
 New Orleans
 San Francisco
 Los Angeles

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 PER DGA

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 21, 1948

FROM : D. M. LADD

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RJD SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Pursuant to your instructions, there is attached [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Referral/Consult

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Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: May 1, 1947

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

In accordance with your request, there is attached hereto

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Mumford
 Mr. Jones
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Beaton
 Miss Candy

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 2 Attachment

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 5-26-99 BY 60267165/EP/MS



26 March 1948

EXPLANATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF H. R. 5871

+ Senate 2688

(References are to Section, page, and line of H. R. 5871).

Section 1 (page 1, line 4) comprises definitions of certain terms used in the Act.

Section 2 (page 2, line 8) provides for a seal of office. Intelligence records contain information that is sometimes required for official use either in other Departments or as evidence in legal proceedings. Unless proper authentication of copies can be made, original documents would have to be produced.

Section 3(a) (page 2, line 13) provides for the extension to CIA of certain provisions of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (Public Law 413, 80th Congress). The following provisions of Section 2(c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act are requested which provide for negotiation on purchases and contracts for supplies without advertising if:

There is a national emergency, (Sec. 2(c)(1));

The public exigency will not admit a delay, (Sec. 2(c)(2));

(5648)

62-80750-739X

ENCLOSURE

The aggregate amount does not exceed \$1,000.00, (Sec. 2(c)(3));

For personal or professional services, (Sec. 2(c)(4));

For service to be rendered by universities, colleges or other educational institutions, (Sec. 2(c)(5));

Supplies or services are to be procured and used outside the United States, (Sec. 2(c)(6));

For supplies or services for which it is impracticable to secure competition, (Sec. 2(c)(10));

For supplies or services the nature of which should not be publicly disclosed, (Sec. 2(c)(12));

For supplies when the bid prices after advertising are not reasonable or have not been independently arrived at, (Sec. 2(c)(15)); and

For such procurement otherwise authorized by law, (Sec. 2(c)(17));

The remaining sections of Public Law 413, which it is requested be extended to CIA, set forth the rules for advertising, the type of contracts that can be made, provide for advance payments under certain circumstances, liquidating damages, and joint procurement.

Section 3(b) (page 2, line 19) defines "Agency head" as the Director, Deputy Director, or Executive Director of the CIA in the same manner as it is defined in Section 9 of Public Law 413 where "agency head" is construed to mean the Secretary, Under Secretary, or any Assistant Secretary of the Armed Services.

Section 3(c) (page 2, line 23) provides for the delegation of procurement authorities by the Agency head to other responsible officials of the Agency, in a manner similar to the provisions of Section 10 of Public Law 413.

Section 3(d) (page 3, line 8) provides that certain procurement authorities contained in Public Law 413 shall be exercised only by the Agency head and shall not be delegable.

It should be noted that authority is sought only for those procurement authorities in Public Law 413 which are essential to the supplying of the peculiar needs of an intelligence service. Not all of the authorities of Public Law 413 have been requested. Of those requested special emphasis should be laid on the provision which raises the normal exemption from advertising provisions from \$100.00 to \$1,000.00. The lower limitation has caused the major procurement problems for CIA in the past. A variety of minor items not available through normal procurement channels is required for support of CIA activities. The bulk of this type of procurement falls below \$1,000.00 in the aggregate, but in large part exceeds \$100.00.

Of great importance to CIA is the exception from advertising for supplies or services which should not be publicly disclosed. Certain items are secret in nature or in the use to which put, and consequently advertising should not be used in their procurement. Furthermore, in contrast to normal Government procurement, some CIA equipment should not be standardized but should be diversified in order to insure the security of individuals and establishments of the Agency.

Section 4 (page 3, line 20) permits the Director to provide for special instruction or training for Agency personnel. It further provides for the payment of tuition and expenses for Agency personnel on such assignments. This language is substantially that of Sections 573(b) and 705 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

Section 5 (page 4, line 8) provides for travel, allowances and related expenses for Agency personnel assigned to permanent duty stations outside the United States. As it is considered desirable that employment in CIA be regarded as a career service, it is felt that the Agency has a problem similar to that faced by the Foreign Service in the assignment of personnel to duty abroad. Section 5, therefore, provides authorities,

similar to those granted in the Foreign Service Act of 1946, which are believed necessary to the development of an intelligence career staff! The language of Section 5 is taken verbatim from the appropriate sections of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, and these sections are designated in parentheses in this explanation.

Section 5(A)(1)(a) (page 4, line 12) provides for the payment of travel expenses for employees, including travel to and from the United States on statutory leave, which expense otherwise must be borne by the employee. (Section 911(1), Foreign Service Act).

Section 5(A)(1)(b) (page 4, line 17) provides for travel expenses of the employee's family accompanying him on authorized travel, including travel for statutory home leave. (Section 911(2), Foreign Service Act).

Section 5(A)(1)(c) (page 4, line 23) provides for payment of transporting an employee's household belongings from post to post and to his home on termination. (Section 911(3), Foreign Service Act).

Section 5(A)(1)(d) (page 5, line 3) is a recognition of the practical situation occurring in times of emergency which forces the employee to be absent from his official station or to store his belongings elsewhere, through no

fault of his own, resulting solely from the performance of his assigned duties. (Section 911(4), Foreign Service Act).

Section 5(A)(1)(e) (page 5, line 9) recognizes the difficulty in obtaining quarters immediately upon arrival at a foreign station, by providing for storage of belongings up to three months. (Section 911(5), Foreign Service Act).

Section 5(A)(1)(f) (page 5, line 15) recognizes the financial burden which an employee may suffer if it becomes necessary to move his family and household effects temporarily away from his post due to dangerous conditions. (Section 911(7), Foreign Service Act).

Section 5(A)(2) (page 5, line 25) authorizes the granting of statutory leave in the United States after two years' foreign service. It allows the employee, while in this country on leave, to be assigned to temporary duty in the United States for special purposes or re-orientation prior to returning to Foreign Service. (Sections 931(b) and 933(b), Foreign Service Act).

Section 5(A)(3) (page 6, line 15) provides for payment of shipping expense for private automobiles. (Section 913, Foreign Service Act).

Section 5(A)(4) (page 6, line 22) provides for the health of employees overseas by permitting the payment of travel expenses to the nearest adequate facilities when local medical facilities are inadequate, for the establishment of a first aid station and a nurse at a post where the number of personnel warrants such a station, payment for cost of treatment of illness or injury incurred in line of duty overseas, and for physical examinations and payment of the cost of administering inoculations or vaccinations. (Sections 941, 942(a) and (b) and 943, Foreign Service Act).

Section 5(B) (page 8, line 1) provides for allowances similar to those given to Foreign Service officers and employees, including living quarters allowance, cost-of-living allowances, extraordinary expenses and others. These allowances are controlled by regulations prescribed by the President. Exception is sought from 5 U.S.C. 70, which prohibits allowances of this type unless authorized by law. (Sections 901(1) and 901(2), Foreign Service Act).

Section 6(a) (page 8, line 11) provides for the annual financing of CIA operations without impairing security.

Section 6(b) (page 8, line 24) excepts the Agency

from the provisions of law which prohibit exchange of funds by any disbursing officer other than exchange of gold, silver, U. S. Notes and National Bank Notes.

Section 6(c) (page 9, line 1) provides for the assignment of personnel of other Government agencies to CIA and the reimbursement of those agencies for such services.

Section 6(d) (page 9, line 7) authorizes official CIA couriers to carry firearms when engaged in the transportation of documents and materials which vitally affect the national defense and security.

Section 6(e) (page 9, line 11) seeks exemption from limitations which permit no more than 25% of the first year's rental for leased property to be spent on permanent improvements and a further limitation of 15% of the fair market value as the rental which may be paid. These exemptions are sought to enable the Agency to expend required funds for security and special installations of leased premises, with a particular eye to the fact that these premises must on occasion be selected for certain technical uses which would make it impossible to consider several alternate sites or utilize general facilities for which there is competition. These limitations have in the past so hampered CIA on improvements to leased facilities as

to qualify the security of some installations.

Section 6(f) (page 9, line 19) seeks exemption from 5 U.S.C. 654 which requires the annual publication of a book entitled the "Official Register of the United States". This book contains full lists of all persons occupying administrative and supervisory positions in the Government, including their official title and station, their legal residence and annual compensation. The publication of this information would represent a serious breach of the security of the Agency.

The proviso of Section 6(f) (page 10, line 7) seeks exemption from the provision which requires the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to report the Agency's personnel ceilings quarterly to the Congress. While this section in no way alters the requirement that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget fix the Agency's quarterly personnel ceilings, it does prevent their publication. It has long been felt that knowledge of Agency personnel figures would enable the intelligence agencies of foreign powers successfully to estimate the size and scope of CIA operations.

Section 7(a) (page 10, line 14) establishes a point of reference to which the administrative and fiscal officers

of CIA and other appropriate officers of the Government may look to determine what expenditures are authorized in the course of supporting the activities of the Agency.

Section 7(b) (page 11, line 21) enables the spending of a portion of the money made available to the Agency for confidential purposes, to be accounted for solely by certification of the Director.

Section 8 (page 12, line 9) provides for the separability of the provisions of this Act.

Section 9 (page 12, line 15) provides the short title for the Act.



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York - New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

July 22, 1948.

Director, FBI.

Attn: Assistant Director D. M. Ladd

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to my telephone conversation today with Assistant Director D. M. Ladd, there is transmitted to the Bureau herewith copies of two articles which appeared in the New York Times on July 20 and July 22, 1948, captioned "Intelligence - I" and "Intelligence - II", these articles being concerned with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Very truly yours,

DEFERRED.

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

Enclosures-2
AMSD

RECORDED - 76 : 62-80750-745
INDEXED - 76 : 22 JUL 30 1948

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Intelligence—I

One of Weakest Links in Our Security, Survey Shows—Omissions, Duplications

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

America's first line of defense in the atomic age—a world-wide intelligence service—is today one of the weakest links in our national security.

This is the conclusion of this correspondent after a careful survey of our intelligence activities, and it is a conclusion with which most of our informed authorities emphatically agree.

The evidences are legion. Friction has been pronounced between various intelligence agencies of Government—notably between the new post-war Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department; between the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and between the CIA and the Atomic Energy Commission.

There is unnecessary duplication and overlapping; at the same time, there are serious omissions of intelligence, and there is considerable expensive "empire-building." Worst of all, many of the personnel being utilized to evaluate intelligence reports are definitely second-rate, able to earn more money in Washington in Federal employment than they could earn on college campuses or in other civilian occupations.

Know Little of Soviet Strength

The result today is a marked depreciation in the quantity and quality of our intelligence as compared to the war years. Our knowledge of Russian strength is admittedly fragmentary, and many of the estimates by different Government agencies are conflicting—so widely divergent in some cases that they are impossible to reconcile. Our information about Russian atomic energy activities is notable for its scarcity.

These facts, a growing sense of frustration and discouragement among some intelligence personnel, which has led to the resignations from CIA and Army G-2 of some of the best civilian personnel, and several intelligence fiascos since the war, climaxed by Bogotá, have brought about an investigative survey of the whole intelligence structure of Government, it was learned.

Allen W. Dulles, who occupied a prominent role in Switzerland with the Office of Strategic Services during the war; William H. Jackson, New York lawyer and wartime intelligence officer, and Mathias F. Correa, former OSS official, have been surveying our intelligence organization and its operations at the request of the White House, Secretary of Defense For-

restal and the National Security Council.

The survey, a continuing one which will end with a report by next January, is studying not only the Central Intelligence Agency, but also the inter-relationship of this agency with the intelligence activities of the State, Army, Air Force, and Navy Departments and the FBI. As a result of the study some changes already have been made, and others—perhaps of a sweeping nature—are predicted. Considerable shifts of personnel, particularly in the Central Intelligence Agency, have occurred, or are occurring, although some of them pre-dated the Dulles commission's appointment.

Changes Going On in CIA

Apparently as a direct result of the Dulles inquiry some strange "flinglings" have been going on in the Central Intelligence Agency. Last year, coincident with the transfer of its director, the office of collection and dissemination, one of six principal offices in the agency, was abolished. Today it has been restored under another head and is bigger than ever.

After the Dulles survey started a considerable section of the office of administration and management, a lopsidedly large and over-staffed office which was supposed to shuffle paper work for the benefit of the operating forces but had become in some ways the tail that wagged the dog, was seemingly "eliminated." But the elimination, it has now developed, merely involved the paper shift of a large number of personnel to the newly reconstituted office of collection and dissemination, with no net reduction in employes.

At the same time some of those in the intelligence picture—particularly a few "empire builders" in the CIA, who were being studied with particular interest by the Dulles commission—have apparently started an attempted "backfire" against the Dulles group in an attempt to discredit it.

Mr. Dulles' survey, in other words, already has struck sparks, but if it is to achieve its purpose it must inevitably lead—in the opinion of those who have studied our intelligence agencies closely—to major personnel changes in our intelligence agencies, to some re-organizational and perhaps functional modifications, and to insistence upon better cooperation between all intelligence agencies.

(This is the first of a series of articles.)

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NY TIMES
7-20-18
62-80750-745
ENCLOSURE

Intelligence-II

Older Agencies Resent a Successor And Try to Restrict Scope of Action

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

Friction between Government Intelligence agencies is in a major degree responsible for the current study, headed by Allen W. Dulles, of the Government's intelligence organizations.

Friction is not new to Washington, but the newly-established Central Intelligence Agency, successor to the Central Intelligence Group and to the wartime Office of Strategic Services, has had more than its share. A new agency always has trouble in establishing itself in politically-jealous and power-conscious Washington; and this has been especially true in the case of CIA, which "inherited" some of the Office of Strategic Services' wartime feuds, and which found itself a "nouveau riche" in the field of intelligence amongst old established agencies.

Some gross mistakes of its own and a much too rapid expansion by CIA, which led to "empire-building" and retention of some incompetent personnel fed the flames of controversy, but major friction has resulted because of the attempts of the older agencies to retain all their powers and prerogatives and to restrict and confine and reduce CIA's scope of action.

Catalogue of Friction

A brief catalogue of this friction reveals its seriousness:

1. CIA and G-2 were locked in a bitter feud until some months ago; today relations are more correct but not cordial. The issue, in part, was whether or not CIA should take over collection of secret intelligence as well as its evaluation. CIA won out and theoretically, at least, controls all espionage agents operating for this country overseas, but there is still reason to believe that G-2 continues to operate its own agents, although it denies this.

2. Prime antagonists today are the State Department and CIA, or at least personalities in both agencies. CIA representatives overseas have been in virtually all cases attached to American Embassies and have usually used State Department communications facilities. Differences of opinion as to the exact power of the Ambassador over the CIA representative and other issues finally crystallized into open "name-calling" after the unexpected rebellion flared at the Bogotá conference in April.

The full intelligence story of the Bogotá conference never has been told, and probably never can be. Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, produced—at the quickly dropped Congressional investigation—messages which were hailed in some quarters as proof of our foreknowledge of the revolt.

A careful reading of these messages, however, indicated that they were virtually unevaluated and undigested intelligence; most of them read like clippings from The Daily Worker and were so generalized that they could scarcely be interpreted as accurate forecasts of the revolt.

It was learned, however, that the messages produced for Congress and published were not, by any means, the only indications gleaned of the Colombian situation. Other messages—at least one of them forecasting the participation of some of the Bogotá police and the Communist use of mobile sound trucks to incite revolt—were received, and the factual, advanced information con-

tained in some of them was accurate and of considerable importance. The full scope of the uprising, and particularly the extensive participation of the Bogotá police in it, were not anticipated, however. The incident clearly revealed some weaknesses in collection of intelligence, greater weaknesses in evaluation and the creaky nature of the mechanism for exchange and transmission of information between the State Department and the CIA overseas and in this country.

Improvements in the latter weakness have been made, due in large measure to the Dulles inquiry, but the State Department is still hostile, not to the concept of the CIA, but to the present organization staffed as it is, and feels that many of its reports and evaluations merely duplicate its own.

3. Friction between the CIA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation really began fourteen months ago when, under a Presidential directive, the CIA took over the intelligence functions that the FBI had expressed in Latin America during the war. The turnover of responsibility in various offices that had been established in Latin America followed no common pattern but generally was a good example of lack of teamwork.

In some Latin-American offices FBI agents offered full cooperation to their CIA successors and delayed their departure to permit a period of overlap and a gradual and orderly turnover. But in a number of instances the CIA agents arrived in the morning to find the FBI files burned and the FBI agents booked for departure that afternoon. The excuse given was that some of the CIA agents assigned to Latin America were not sufficiently "security-conscious."

Shift on Loyalty Checks

More recently, the FBI, which conducts loyalty and security checks for personnel of all Government departments, stopped performing that function, in so far as the CIA was concerned. The CIA was forced, because of this FBI action, to set up its own security check department—now a part of the office of inspection and security—to check records of prospective employees. The FBI recently rescinded its action and is again undertaking CIA checks, but the expense to the CIA and to the Government in personnel and money was large.

4. Considerable difficulties between the Atomic Energy Commission and the CIA were evident until recently. The CIA, criticized by older intelligence agencies because of its alleged lack of security, refused to divulge to the AEC on the grounds of security the sources of its atomic energy information. The AEC insisted that it required these sources for proper evaluation of scientific information. This difficulty seems to have been at least temporarily straightened out by the appointment of a liaison officer within the CIA—a young scientist, whose word as to the reliability of scientific reports is satisfactory to the Atomic Energy Commission. Neither the latter commission, nor for that matter the CIA itself, are satisfied, however, with our scientific intelligence, and we know very little about Russian atomic energy progress.

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NEW YORK TIMES
7/22/48

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DSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: Senate Bill #2688

DATE: May 19, 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. O'uriza
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beams
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the attached Senate Bill #2688 introduced by Senator Saltonstall on May 17, 1948, which is cited as the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1948. This Bill was almost identical with a Bill previously introduced by Senator Gurney on May 13, 1948, as reflected in my memorandum of March 16, 1948. The Bill purports to cover expenditures by the Central Intelligence Agency and does not change their fundamental position as set forth in the Armed Forces Merger Bill. In the Armed Forces Merger Bill they are, of course, set up as an independent agency and their functions are detailed, but they are subject to control of the National Security Council. The provisions of Senate Bill #2688 are briefly as follows:

Seal of Office

It is provided that seals shall be used and "judicial notice taken thereof."

Procurement Authorities

CIA is authorized to exercise specified authorities granted in the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947.

Education and Training

This Section provides that the Agency may assign officers or employees for training, instruction, etc. with any group, private or public, and may pay tuition and expenses in connection therewith.

Travel, Allowances, and Related Expenses

With reference to employees of the Agency assigned to permanent duty stations outside the United States, the CIA may:

- (1) Pay travel expenses.
- (2) Pay travel expenses of members of family both in proceeding and returning from duty and in connection with authorized home leave.
- (3) Pay cost of transporting furniture, etc.
- (4) Pay cost of storing furniture, etc. of employee who is absent under orders from usual post of duty.
- (5) Pay cost of storing furniture, etc. of employee when he first arrives at a new post of duty for a period not to exceed three months.
- (6) Pay travel expenses and transportation costs, incidental to removal of members of family or furniture and household goods from ~~the post where because of disturbed conditions there is danger.~~

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EX-51

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30 AUG 1948

Memorandum for the Director

- (7) Pay for leave in United States after two years continuous service abroad.
- (8) Pay transportation cost of automobile.
- (9) In the event of illness or injury abroad where medical facilities are inadequate, pay travel expenses of employee without regard to government travel regulations to locality where there are suitable medical facilities. Under this provision, it is set forth that a First Aid Station may be provided at a post where necessary. Cost of hospitalization at a post may be paid. Periodic physical examinations may be provided for.
- (10) The Director of CIA is authorized to grant employees allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 notwithstanding any other law.

General Authorities

CIA is authorized by this Bill to transfer and receive from other government agencies any sums approved by the Bureau of Budget or to exchange funds. It is also authorized to reimburse other government agencies for services of personnel assigned to CIA; authorize couriers to carry firearms; make alterations, improvements, and repairs on premises rented by the Agency; and to pay rent without regard to limitations on expenditures contained in the Act of June 30, 1932.

It is provided that the Director of CIA shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods and is, therefore, exempted from provisions of the law which requires publication or disclosure of the organization, functions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency. Also the Bureau of Budget is not to make a report to Congress in like matters.

Appropriations

It is stated that notwithstanding any other provisions of the law, sums made available to the Agency may be expended "for purposes necessary to carry out its functions." Functions set forth are personal, services, rent, transportation of the remains of officers who died abroad, rental of news services, purchase or rental of photographic, cryptographic machines, radio equipment, aircraft, vessels, printing and binding, and firearms. It is also stated that subject to policy established by the Director, expenses of travel and other expenses incidental to attendance at professional, technical, scientific, and other similar meetings may be paid. Other matters which are specifically set forth are association/library dues, payment of claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act, repair, rental, and operation of buildings, utilities, etc.

The final provision of the Act is that the sums made available to the Agency may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of government funds; and for objects of a confidential, extraordinary, or emergency nature, such expenditures may be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director.

Memorandum for the Director

Comment

These provisions in large part are similar to those provided for the Foreign Service of the State Department. However, the provisions do extend the power and authority of the Central Intelligence Agency to an unprecedented extent in that it exempts it from provisions of federal laws relating to expenditures and prevents the Bureau of Budget from making a report to Congress concerning the organization, personnel, etc. of the Agency. As noted above, however, the basic law regarding CIA, which of course is set up as an independent agency, remains in effect.

Attachment ✓

VPK:mrl

Calendar No. 1340

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2688

[Report No. 1302]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 17 (legislative day, May 10), 1948

Mr. SALTONSTALL, from the Committee on Armed Services, reported the following bill; which was read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

A BILL

To provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

DEFINITIONS

4 SECTION 1. That when used in this Act, the term—

5 (a) "Agency" means the Central Intelligence Agency;

6 (b) "Director" means the Director of Central Intelli-

7 gence;

8 (c) "Government agency" means any executive depart-

9: ment, commission, council, independent establishment,

10 corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States

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1 which is an instrumentality of the United States, board,
2 bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administra-
3 tion, or other establishment, in the executive branch of the
4 Government; and

5 (d) "Continental United States" means the States and
6 the District of Columbia.

7 **SEAL OF OFFICE**

8 SEC. 2. The Director of Central Intelligence shall cause
9 a seal of office to be made for the Central Intelligence Agency,
10 of such design as the President shall approve, and judicial
11 notice shall be taken thereof.

12 **PROCUREMENT AUTHORITIES**

13 SEC. 3. (a) In the performance of its functions the
14 Central Intelligence Agency is authorized to exercise the
15 authorities contained in sections 2 (c) (1), (2), (3), (4),
16 (5), (6), (10), (12), (15), (17), and sections 3, 4, 5,
17 6, and 10 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947
18 (Public Law 413, Eightieth Congress, second session).

19 (b) In the exercise of the authorities granted in sub-
20 section (a) of this section, the term "Agency head" shall
21 mean the Director, the Deputy Director, or the Executive
22 Director of the Agency.

23 (c) The determinations and decisions provided in sub-
24 section (a) of this section to be made by the Agency head
25 may be made with respect to individual purchases and con-

1 tracts or with respect to classes of purchases or contracts,
2 and shall be final. Except as provided in subsection (d)
3 of this section, the Agency head is authorized to delegate his
4 powers provided in this section, including the making of such
5 determinations and decisions, in his discretion and subject
6 to his direction, to any other officer or officers or officials of
7 the Agency.

8 (d) The power of the Agency head to make the de-
9 terminations or decisions specified in paragraphs (12) and
10 (15) of section 2 (c) and section 5 (a) of the Armed
11 Services Procurement Act of 1947 shall not be delegable.
12 Each determination or decision required by paragraphs (12)
13 and (15) of section 2 (c), by section 4 or by section 5 (a)
14 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, shall be
15 based upon written findings made by the official making
16 such determinations, which findings shall be final and shall
17 be available within the Agency for a period of at least six
18 years following the date of the determination.

19 **EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

20 SEC. 4. (a) Any officer or employee of the Agency
21 may be assigned or detailed for special instruction, research,
22 or training, at or with domestic or foreign public or private
23 institutions; trade, labor, agricultural, or scientific associa-
24 tions; courses or training programs under the National Mil-
25 tary Establishment; or commercial firms.

1. (b) The Agency shall, under such regulations as the
2. Director may prescribe, pay the tuition and other expenses of
3. officers and employees of the Agency assigned or detailed
4. in accordance with provisions of subsection (a) of this
5. section, in addition to the pay and allowances to which
6. such officers and employees may be otherwise entitled.

7. TRAVEL, ALLOWANCES, AND RELATED EXPENSES

8. SEC. 5. (A) Under such regulations as the Director
9. may prescribe, the Agency, with respect to its officers and
10. employees assigned to permanent-duty stations outside the
11. continental United States, its territories and possessions,
12. shall—

13. (1) (a) pay the travel expenses of officers and
14. employees of the Agency, including expenses incurred
15. while traveling pursuant to orders issued by the Di-
16. rector in accordance with the provisions of section
17. 5 (A); (2) with regard to the granting of home leave;

18. (b) pay the travel expenses of the members of
19. the family of an officer or employee of the Agency when
20. proceeding to or returning from his post of duty; accom-
21. panying him on authorized home leave; or otherwise
22. traveling in accordance with authority granted pursuant
23. to the terms of this or any other Act;

24. (c) pay the cost of transporting the furniture and
25. household and personal effects of an officer or employee

1 of the Agency to his successive posts of duty and, on the
2 termination of his services, to the place where he will
3 reside;

4 (d) pay the cost of storing the furniture and house-
5 hold and personal effects of an officer or employee of
6 the Agency who is absent under orders from his usual
7 post of duty, or who is assigned to a post to which,
8 because of emergency conditions, he cannot take or at
9 which he is unable to use his furniture and household
10 and personal effects;

11 (e) pay the cost of storing the furniture and house-
12 hold and personal effects of an officer or employee of
13 the Agency on first arrival at a post for a period not
14 in excess of three months after such first arrival at
15 such post or until the establishment of residence
16 quarters, whichever shall be shorter;

17 (f) pay the travel expenses and transporta-
18 tion costs incident to the removal of the mem-
19 bers of the family of an officer or employee of
20 the Agency and his furniture and household and
21 personal effects, including automobiles, from a post
22 at which, because of the prevalence of disturbed con-
23 ditions, there is imminent danger to life and property,
24 and the return of such persons, furniture, and effects to
25 such post upon the cessation of such conditions; or to

1 such other post as may in the meantime have become
2 the post to which such officer or employee has been
3 assigned.

4 (2) Order to the continental United States on leave
5 provided for in 5 United States Code 30, 30a, 30b, or as
6 such sections may hereafter be amended, every officer and
7 employee of the Agency who is a citizen of the United States,
8 upon completion of two years' continuous service abroad, or
9 as soon as possible thereafter: *Provided*, That such officer
10 or employee has accrued to his credit at the time of such
11 order annual leave sufficient to carry him in a pay status
12 while in the United States for at least a thirty-day period.

13 (a) While in the continental United States on leave,
14 the service of any officer or employee shall be available for
15 work or duties in the Agency or elsewhere, but the time of
16 such work or duties shall not be counted as leave.

17 (b) Where an officer or employee on leave returns
18 to the continental United States, leave of absence granted
19 shall be exclusive of the time actually and necessarily
20 occupied in going to and from the continental United States,
21 and such time as may be necessarily occupied in awaiting
22 transportation.

23 (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law,
24 transport for or on behalf of an officer or employee of the
25 Agency, a privately owned automobile in any case where

1 the Agency head shall determine that water, rail, or air
2 transportation of the automobile is necessary, or expedient
3 for any part or of all the distance between points of origin
4 and destination.

5 (4) (a) In the event of illness or injury requiring
6 the hospitalization of an officer or employee of the Agency
7 who is a citizen of the United States, not the result of
8 vicious habits, intemperance, or misconduct on his part,
9 incurred while on assignment abroad, in a locality where
10 there does not exist a suitable hospital or clinic, pay the
11 travel expenses of such officer or employee by whatever
12 means he shall deem appropriate and without regard to
13 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and section
14 10 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1516; 5 U. S. C.
15 73b), to the nearest locality where a suitable hospital or
16 clinic exists and on his recovery pay for the travel expenses
17 of his return to his post of duty. If the officer or employee
18 is too ill to travel unattended, the Director may also pay
19 the travel expenses of an attendant;

20 (b) Establish a first-aid station and provide for the
21 services of a nurse at a post at which, in his opinion, suffi-
22 cient personnel is employed to warrant such a station;

23 (c) In the event of illness or injury requiring hospitali-
24 zation of an officer or employee of the Agency who is a
25 citizen of the United States, not the result of vicious habits,

1 intemperance; or misconduct on his part, incurred in the
2 line of duty while such person is assigned abroad, pay for
3 the cost of the treatment of such illness or injury at a suit-
4 able hospital or clinic.

5 (d) Provide for the periodic physical examination of
6 officers and employees of the Agency and for the cost of
7 administering inoculations or vaccinations to such officers or
8 employees.

9 (B) In accordance with such regulations as the Presi-
10 dent may prescribe and notwithstanding the provisions of
11 section 1765 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 70), the
12 Director is authorized to grant to any officer or employee of
13 the Agency who is a citizen of the United States allowances
14 in accordance with the provisions of sections 901 (1) and
15 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

16 GENERAL AUTHORITIES

17 SEC. 6. In the performance of its functions, the Central
18 Intelligence Agency is authorized to—

19 (a) transfer to and receive from other Government
20 agencies such sums as may have been approved by the
21 Bureau of the Budget and appropriated, for the perform-
22 ance of any of the functions or activities authorized
23 under sections 102 and 303 of the National Security Act
24 of 1947 (Public Law 253, Eightieth Congress), and any
25 other Government agency is authorized to transfer to or

1 receive from the Agency such sums without regard to
2 any provisions of law limiting or prohibiting transfers
3 between appropriations. Sums transferred to the
4 Agency in accordance with this paragraph may be ex-
5 pended for the purposes and under the authority of this
6 Act without regard to limitations of appropriations from
7 which transferred;

8 (b) exchange funds without regard to section 3651
9 Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543);

10 (c) reimburse other Government agencies for serv-
11 ices of personnel assigned to the Agency, and such other
12 Government agencies are hereby authorized, without
13 regard to provisions of law to the contrary, so to assign
14 or detail any officer or employee for duty with the
15 Agency;

16 (d) authorize couriers designated by the Director
17 to carry firearms when engaged in transportation of con-
18 fidential documents and materials affecting the national
19 defense and security;

20 (e) make alterations, improvements, and repairs on
21 premises rented by the Agency and pay rent therefor
22 without regard to limitations on expenditures contained
23 in the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended: *Provided*,
24 That in each case the Director shall certify that exception
25 from such limitations is necessary to the successful per-

1 formance of the Agency's functions or to the security of
2 its activities;

3 (f) in the interests of the security of the foreign
4 intelligence activities of the United States and in order
5 further to implement the proviso of section 102 (d) (3)
6 of the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law 253,
7 Eightieth Congress, first session) that the Director of
8 Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting
9 intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized dis-
10 closure, the Agency shall be exempted from the provi-
11 sions of sections 1 and 2, chapter 795, of the Act of
12 August 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 956, 957; 5 U. S. C. A.
13 654), and the provisions of any other law which require
14 the publication or disclosure of the organization, func-
15 tions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of per-
16 sonnel employed by the Agency: *Provided*, That in
17 furtherance of this section, the Director of the Bureau
18 of the Budget shall make no reports to the Congress in
19 connection with the Agency under section 607, title VI,
20 chapter 212, of the Act of June 30, 1945, as amended
21 (5 U. S. C. A. 947 (b)).

22 APPROPRIATIONS

23 SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of
24 law, sums made available to the Agency by appropriation

1 or otherwise may be expended for purposes necessary to
2 carry out its functions, including—

3 (1) personal services, including personal services
4 without regard to limitations on types of persons to be
5 employed, and rent at the seat of government and else-
6 where; preparation and transportation of the remains of
7 officers and employees who die abroad or in transit,
8 while in performance of their official duties, to their
9 former homes in this country or to a place not more
10 distant for interment, and for ordinary expenses of
11 such interment; penalty mail; health-service program
12 as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); rental of news-
13 reporting services; purchase or rental and operation of
14 photographic, reproduction, cryptographic, duplication
15 and printing machines, equipment and devices, and
16 radio-receiving and radio-sending equipment and de-
17 vices, including telegraph and teletype equipment;
18 purchase, maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of
19 passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, and vessels of
20 all kinds; printing and binding; purchase, maintenance,
21 and cleaning of firearms; subject to policies established
22 by the Director, expenses of travel in connection with,
23 and expenses incident to attendance at meetings of
24 professional, technical, scientific, and other similar or-

1 organizations when such attendance would be of benefit
2 in the conduct of the work of the Agency; association
3 and library dues; payment of claims pursuant to section
4 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946 (60 Stat.
5 843; 28 U. S. C. 921); repair, rental, operation, and
6 maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and ap-
7 pertenances.

8 (b) The sums made available to the Agency may be
9 expended without regard to the provisions of law and regu-
10 lations relating to the expenditure of Government funds; and
11 for objects of a confidential, extraordinary or emergency
12 nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the
13 certificate of the Director and every such certificate shall be
14 deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 8. If any provision of this Act, or the application
17 of such provision to any person or circumstances, is held
18 invalid, the remainder of this Act or the application of such
19 provision to persons or circumstances other than those as
20 to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

SHORT TITLE

22 SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the "Central In-
23 telligence Agency Act of 1948".

Calendar No. 1340

80TH CONGRESS
2d SESSION

S. 2688

[Report No. 1302]

A BILL

To provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL

MAY 17 (legislative day, MAY 10), 1948

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

77
 ES TO : Director, FBI DATE: New York, N.Y.
 FROM : Attention: Assistant Director D.M.Ladd. July 23, 1948
 SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: *WPA*

There is attached clipping of article appearing
 in the New York Times of July 23, 1948, entitled
 "INTELLIGENCE--III", by Hanson W. Baldwin.

G. I. R. -2

ES:MT
 Enclosure.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED DEERRED RECORDING
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-24-19 BY 60750750749
 INDEXED 4

1 ENCL

ES AUG 18 1948

61 AUG 18 1948 337

INDEXED - 4

19 AUG 4 1948

es
 FVR

Intelligence—III

Errors in Collecting Data Held Exceeded by Evaluation Weakness

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

Several intelligence fiascos since the war, major service differences in our estimates of Russian strength and intelligence evaluations too much influenced by prejudice have hampered and are still hampering a sound intelligence analysis of the world situation.

The fiascos—they might be called intelligence "catastrophes"—have occurred in Rumania, Hungary, Finland and elsewhere.

The Rumanian case of last fall offered an almost opera bouffe example of how intelligence should not be gathered; the episode might well have been "graustarkian" had it not resulted in tragedy and in considerable embarrassment to the United States Government.

Two young and exuberant army officers attached to the Central Intelligence Agency as carry-overs from the old Office of Strategic Services organization made contacts almost openly with anti-Communist and opposition leaders in Rumania, urged the formation of an anti-Communist group in that country and recorded their efforts, the names of the conspirators and even the minutes of the "secret" meetings held—apparently in order to impress their superiors with their industry.

"Duck Soup" for Soviet MVD

Naturally such naive attempts were "duck soup" for the Russian MVD; the officers left Rumania hastily, but their native associates soon landed in jail. The Russians utilized the information, including the seized documents, with considerable embarrassment to this Government at the trial of Dr. Julian Maniu and his associates which subsequently resulted in Dr. Maniu's imprisonment for life.

The details of the Hungarian and Finnish fiascos have understandably been guarded with considerable secrecy, but, apparently "rings" of agents established in the old OSS days and inherited willy-nilly by the Central Intelligence Agency were responsible for much loose work which resulted in easy detection and ultimate elimination of the "rings."

Perhaps more dangerous today than the heritage of the mistakes of the past, and even more glaringly weak than our system of collection of intelligence, is our

service loyalties and service interests. The men who are making these estimates are thinking first as naval officers, air officers or Army officers, not as intelligence officers.

The result is a distorted picture of Russian strength. The Navy probably exaggerates the numbers of modern Russian submarines; the Air Force's estimates of Russian combat planes are not wholly accepted by G-2, and at least one well informed British air officer believes the A-2 estimate of Russian long-range bombers is far too high.

CIA Tries to Reconcile Data

The CIA is attempting to reconcile these divergent estimates with the aid of service information and its own sources, and the resultant compromise estimate is, in this writer's opinion, more accurate—or at least, less in error—than that of any one of the services. Yet the CIA estimate cannot yet command the respect it must have, if it is to mean much, partly because of past CIA mistakes, partly because of some inferior CIA personnel, partly because of the newness of the CIA and its history of frictions and duplications.

Another mistake now currently being made—exemplified in the February and March crisis when the CIA was right but General Clay and the Army were wrong—was a mistake constantly made during wartime, the confusion of enemy "capabilities" with enemy "intentions." The Russians, for instance, may have the physical "capability" of overrunning western Europe in forty-five days—though this seems a dubious estimate—and the military services may be perfectly correct in so estimating, for this involves a military judgment. But a Russian "intention" to overrun western Europe must imply political as well as military judgment, and the services are not particularly competent to make such judgments.

This is the function of the CIA, to couple the political judgments of the State Department with the military judgments of the services and to supplement them with data gathered by itself and other Government agencies and to evaluate all this and present a definitive whole view. Too often it has not done this.

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ENCLOSURE
NEW YORK TIMES
7/23/48
RECORDED

162-80750-749
FBI
19 AUG 4 1948
S. - 000

Director, FBI

June 21, 1948

SAC, Los Angeles

b3

I have recently learned that

REH:AR

b3

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EX-59

162-80750-755
F B I
76 AUG 17 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6-3-01 BY 100-26746/EP/mbs

~~SECRET~~

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attention: Mr. Hugh A. Fisher

Special Assistant to the Attorney General
John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

August 18, 1948

b3

RECORDED 91

62-80750-763

b3

INDEXED

This material has been furnished the Federal Bureau of Investigation through regular liaison channels and is being forwarded to you for whatever action you may deem necessary.

Attachment

DD-5 KK
Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

6

SENT FROM D. C.	5:45 PM
TIME	5:45 PM
DATE	8-18-48
BY	PK

RECLASSIFIED BY 6-22-2003/EP/OGA
ON 6-3-03

Per OGA

FILE 18 4 09 PM 148
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI BOSTON
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

71 AUG 26 1948

Los Angeles, California
July 7, 1948

Central Intelligence Agency
Director, FBI

RE: JOHN D. NOBLE
Former Special Agent

Dear Sir:

Remylet 6-21-48. I now learn that

[redacted]

b3

The Bureau is requested to advise

[redacted]

Very truly yours,

JCE:AB

R. B. HOOD, SAC.

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EX-14

162-80750-764
F B I
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OLIVER UNITED FILTERS INC.
ENGINEERS



2900 GLASCOCK ST.
OAKLAND 1, CALIFORNIA
CABLE ADDRESS "OLIUNIFILT"

August 6, 1948

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly advise us whether or not the Central Intelligence Agency is a bona fide agency of the U. S. Government. Their representative identified the agency as located at 2430 E Street, N. W., Washington. He said it was the combined intelligence division of the Army, Navy and State Department, and desires information from time to time relating to foreign countries.

Thank you.

RECORDED: 83

162-80750-766
F B I
Yours very truly, Aug 24, 1948
P. A. Hoyt

PAH/vs

INDEXED - 83

P. A. Hoyt
Executive Vice President
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2-3-09 BY 60267 NS/EP/mks

EX-60

Recd 8-18-48
WPA

JK
2
RECORDED 83
August 18, 1948

62-80750-766

EX-60
Mr. P. A. Hoyt
Executive Vice President
Oliver United Filters, Incorporated
2900 Glascock Street
Oakland 1, California

G. I. R. 3

Dear Mr. Hoyt:

Your letter of August 6, 1948, has been received. In response to your inquiry, the Central Intelligence Agency was established on September 20, 1947, pursuant to section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947, (Public Law 253, 80th Congress). The Director of the Central Intelligence is the head of the Agency, which is under the direction of the National Security Council. I am taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of your communication to the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, 2030 E Street, Northwest, Washington 25, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

WN:KPH

COMMITTEE SECTION

18 SEP 15 1948 P.M.

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DATE 1-3-17 BY 60167 NSIC/EP/MK

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

62 SEP 15 1948 300

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR
 FROM : D. M. Ladd

DATE: August 19, 1948

SUBJECT:

Mr. Eberstadt of the ~~Hoover~~ Commission called at my office on Thursday afternoon, August 19, 1948, in company with Mr. Jenks and Mr. Bross. Mr. ~~Eberstadt~~ stated that a number of hearings had been held with reference to CIA, that the Committee was anxious to determine information as to the over-all plan of the CIA, that is, whether the plan was workable, whether it was working, etc. They stated that numerous top people had appeared before the Commission, including General Eisenhower, John Foster Dulles and others, that they were desirous of having you personally appear before the Commission on September 9, that no stenographic notes were taken and at the final report, there would be no notation as to the source of any information which might be furnished, that they could assure that the meeting would be completely "off the record", that the Committee was formed of some of the top businessmen in the country.

I advised Mr. Eberstadt that you were out of the city that you were in a travel status and that I did not know whether you would be back in Washington by this date. I further advised these gentlemen that the Bureau had little information concerning the operation of CIA inasmuch as the Bureau received very little information from them. Eberstadt stated that the Bureau had turned over its physical facilities to CIA in South America and as a result of that should know something about the over-all operation of this department.

He stressed the fact that he did not want you to come over merely because you felt that you had to, that only in the event you felt that you could add something to the inquiry.

He asked that when I next contacted you that you be advised of his call and that I call him with reference to your decision at EX4160, extension 2730. SEP 3 1948

INDEXED - 50
 Mr. Eberstadt called and asked for an appointment to see me with reference to CIA. He left the impression that he was interested in asking about CIA, however, when he called at my office, he was not interested in any discussion concerning it but merely determining whether you would personally appear before this group.

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 DATE 6-3-99 BY 60267NLS/EP/DRS

DML:dad
 337

71 SEP 7 1948

I have nothing to add
 to the morning.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson had a
Mr. Clegg call
Mr. Glavin O'D
Mr. Ladd Mr. C. B.
Mr. Nichols G. J. J. ✓
Mr. Rosen W. D. E. S.
Mr. Tracy O'D W. D.
Mr. Gurnea - - E. S. D. ✓
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

See Me
Note and Return
For Your Recommendation
What are the facts?
Remarks:

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DATE 6-4-91 BY 60267(NLS)EO/mks

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION
OF THE
EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

1626 K STREET NW.
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

September 1, 1948

Mr. D. Milton Ladd
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

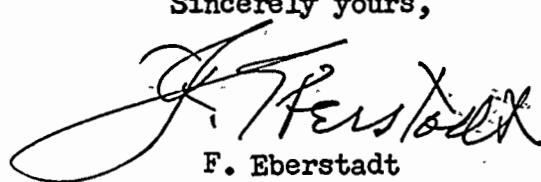
Dear Mr. Ladd:

O C.I.A.

I have been reflecting on our conversation and it poses quite a problem for our Committee. If the report indicates that the Committee had failed to seek the views of the FBI on the organization and operation of CIA, the Committee members would justly be charged with serious oversight. If, on the other hand, the report states that on requesting the FBI to express their views on the CIA the Committee was advised that the FBI were not sufficiently informed on CIA to have any views on the subject, I think some eyebrows might be raised. Neither of these alternatives seem desirable to the Committee.

I, therefore, feel that it would be advantageous if we could discuss matters a bit further, particularly with Mr. Hoover when he returns. Our Committee consideration of this subject is scheduled for September 9, and I hope very much we can have had such a talk sometime in advance of the meeting.

Sincerely yours,


F. Eberstadt
Chairman, Committee on the
National Security Organization

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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INDEXED - 1

162-80750-778
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31 SEP 10 1948

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59 SEP 21 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: *do* CIA

DATE: September 21, 1948

11

~~Mr. Tolson
Mr. J. C. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy~~

do

MG

*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-4-99 BY b6 b7c b7E b7F b7G*

I talked with Mr. Eberstedt at 11:25 AM this morning. I advised him that I had called your attention to his letter of September 1 wherein he was seeking further information concerning the Bureau's views on the organization and operation of CIA. I advised him that I had talked this matter over with you, that you were not going to be back in the city at the time of the contemplated meeting. Further, that you were of the same views as had been previously related to Mr. Eberstedt, namely that the FBI is now out of the foreign intelligence field, that it has very little contact with CIA and sees very little of its work and therefore, does not feel that it is in a position to make any comment concerning the organization or operations of CIA.

I advised Mr. Eberstedt that I had informed you of his views of having no comment from the FBI but that in view of all of the above factors, it was not believed that anything could be had by an appearance before the Committee.

Mr. Eberstedt thanked me for this information and stated that if this was the Bureau's position that of course the Committee would accept that.

DML:dad

59 SEP 21 1948

RECORDED - 1

INDEXED - 1

RECEIVED

62-80750-779
F B I
31 SEP 10 1948

FIVE

Date 10/12/05

Classification of Mail:

Unclassified
 Confidential
 Secret
 ~~Top Secret*~~
 ~~SCI*~~
 Other

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 LHM _____ Memo _____
 Report _____ Other _____
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FD-501 Number

FD-502 Number

Subject _____

Date of Mail _____

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Central Intelligence Agency

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62-80750-783
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45 SEP 14 1948

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60 SEP 23 1948

105-9746-197

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62-80750-785

SEP 14 1948

60SEP231948

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